THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Organization of the Common

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

Council.

Board of Aldermen.

OBGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD—THE MAYOR'S
ANNUAL MESSAGE, ETC., ETC.

The Board of Aldermen, as organized for 1965, met yes,
terday for the purpose of organization.

Alderman Boole was elected chairman pro tem ion of Alderman Ornwell, Alderman Walsh was lected President of the Board for the present year.

olected President of the Board for the present year.

Mr. D. T. Valentine was again appointed Glerk of the
Board and T. P. Smith Sergeant-at-Arms.

Aldermen Jeremiah Hall and Ryer were appointed a
committee to wait on the Mayor and inform him of the organization of the Board, and Aldermen Lowrey, Far-ley and Ottiweil were appointed to discharge a like duty

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

GENTLEMENT—In presenting to you the annual commu-dication required by the charter I am happy in being able to congratulate you on the improved condition of the city and the partial return of its wonted prosperity. During the year that has just closed the city has enunder a favoring Providence, an unusual of exemption from disease and crime. Business, in departments, has sensibly recovered from the exreme depression which the rebellion at first produced.

ndustry has found profitable employment; trade has been active and remunerative; our foreign commerce has largely increased both in exports and imports; most of gs that were vacant at the beginning of the year have found occupants, and real estate meets with

This satisfactory condition of our immediate local inte-rests is, however, more than neutralized by the evils to the war which the nation is waging in vindication of its sovereign rights. That war has new assumed vast proportions, it involves issues so momentous, requires such immense contributions of men and is, that it overshadows every other question of pub-policy or local interest. It has already continued than twenty months, and from its comnow embraces a larger force and Like all other wars, its prosecution has ttended with varying fortunes; but the general have been decidedly favorable to the national . During the last year they have driven the rebels the States of Kentucky and Missouri, and from parts avasion of Maryland and threatened invasions of Penn-vivania and Ohio, and they have captured all the sea-orts in the rebellious States, except Charleston, Mobile,

war on the most gigantic scale, has accomplished so much in so short a period. Witness the disasters which befel the French in the early stages of their revolutionary struggle, and the still worse fortune of the English and their allies during the first two years of the Frenianiar war. Doubliess grave errors have been committed by the United States government, and by the generals that placed in command of its armless. It has also suffered greatly from its want of experience in war, as well as from the absence of periete iniliary organization and rigorous discipline. Yet the exuberant patriotism of the people, which has kept the ranks of the army constantly filled with volunteers of pramily fortitude and heroic courage, has more than compensated for all these errors and defects.

Meanwhite there are good grounds for anticipating, at an early day, more decided successes than we have yet achieved. Experience will enable us in the future to avoid the errors of the past. The army and navy are growing in strength and efficiency, the latter now consisting of four him dred and twenty-even vessels, carrying three thousand two hundred and sixty eight guns, and the former of mearly eight hundred thousand mon. With this increased force vigorously employed against an enemy weakened by the policy of emaccipation just adopted by our government—a policy so consonant with justice and the usages of war, and so argently demanded as a military secessity to meet the exigencies of the present struggle—we have reason to hope that the year on which we have now entered will witness the virtual suppression of the rebellion. This hope would be strengthened by more vigor in the conduct of the war and by more harmony of feeling and sentiment among the people. It is surely not the part of wisdom or patriotism to marshal ourselves into diverse political organizations on this or that subordinate question connected with the war while we are an agged in a contest which involves the existence of the povernment uself. On the great, the vital, que mment itself. On the great, the vital, question at we are of one mind and one purpose. We are eed that, come what may, the government shall be rved, the Union maintained, the rebellion sup-

d.

s then strive to forget, or at least postpone, all sperities and difference of opinion on minor questill that sacred purpose is accomplished.

CONTRECTIONS OF THE CITY TO THE WAR.

accide military wants of the government this is contributed liberally both of men and material sea. Althe whole number of volunteers from the

To meet the migery wants of the government this city has contributed interaily both or men and material resources. The whole number of volunteers from the city, from the commoncement of the war to the present time, as nearly as can be ascertained from the defective records that have been kept, is about eighty thousand; and it is estimated that the people of this city have contributed to the support of the war, in taxes, gratuities and leans to the apvernment, not less than three hundred millions of dollars. This heavy drain on the resources of the city has produced no apparent inconvenience or diminution of the capital employed in trade and commerce. The same remark will apply to the country at large. Bountful crops and stimulated in dustry have encoled the people of the United States to supply the immense wants of the army and navy out of their surplus productions, without imparing the sources of production by trenching on their pre-existing wealth, and without compelling the government to resert to foreign markets for the sale of its securities.

In fact, since the commoncement of the war, the people of the United States, besides supplying the government with money and property to the amount of \$700,000,000, for which they hold its obligations, have, during the same time, paid off some \$50,000,000 of public and private foreign indebtedness; and they have done this apparently out of their net carnings or profits, for they still hold, in addition to these government securities, nearly as much actual wealth as they possessed before the rebellion began.

These are most encouraging facts. They exhibit an

as much actual wealth as they possessed before the receilion began.
These are most encouraging facts. They exhibit an
exuberance of recources without a parallel in history,
and are well calculated to stimulate both government and
people to perseverance in their efforts to subdue the rebelion and to inappre the strongest confidence of ultimate
success. I hold it to be the duty of the government of
this city to stand firmly by that of the United States, and
to contribute cheerfully whatever more may be needed
to re establish the national authority over every fost of
its fortion.

to re-establish is national actionity over every feet of its territory. In this opinion I have no doubt your honorable bodies fully concur; nor do I doubt that you stand ready now, as your predocessors have stood in the past, to give effect to tant opinion whenever the occasion may demand it. It is only thus that the imperial desiry which properly belongs to this metrepolis of the Union can be securely reached.

Balance of appropriations unexpended Dec. 31, 1892.

Comparison of Expenditures on City Account. The following statement exhibits the yearly expenditures, for the purposes mentioned, during the last four years.

For what pur. 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862.

Por support of city govern: 1859. 1860. 1861. 1862.

For interest on city dobt 872,871 749,592 729,344 678,890

For instatment on 68,629 T1,657 71,657 71.657

or instal-ments on city debt. or extraor-dinary pur-poses inclu-dr \$500,000 borrowed in 1351 in aid of soldiers'

609,750 Total \$6,681,862 6,418,486 6,733,670 6,903,096 Excitating the \$600,769 89 expended to 1962 in aid of soldiers' families and for other extraordinary purposes, it will be seen from the above table that the amount of money expended in support of the city government

they belonged to private owners. The subject is a mosimportant one in its relations to the city finances, and I
again commend it to the early and careful attention of
the Common Council.

I must also renew the recommendation that proper
steps be taken to obtain from the general government
payment for the advances, made by the city at the commencement of the war, through the Union Defence Committee, for the equipment and transportation of volunteers. The amount is a little short of \$300,000.

I have differed with your predocessors on the question
of salaries to the city officials. In a few cases they have
recently increased them, while, in my judgment, the burdeps of the war, which all should share in proportion to
their means, point to the propriety of a diministion rather
than an increase. And I would especially recommend a
carcul ravision of the list of employes in each department of the city government, with the view of diminishing the number in all cases where it may be found practicable without detriment to the public services.

Much of the present activity in business is due to the
stimulus afforded by our instant currency, and by the
large expenditures of government. These cannot be rejud on as elements of permanent and substantial prospe,

stude of the present activity in business is due to the stimulus afforded by our insated currency, and by the large expenditures of government. These cannot be registed on as elements of permanent and substantial prosperity. They merely serve to produce a temporary activity, which is certain to be followed by a corresponding depression. In view of this and all other contingencies of the future, let us enter upon our official duties for the present year with a detormination to avoid all unnecessary expeditures, and to strive in all other respects to meet the just expectations of our constituents.

In my first annual message and in soveral subsequent communications I have directed the attention of your predecessors to the insufficient defenses of our harbor, and have a need the

In my first annual message and in soveral subsequent communications I have directed the attention of your predecessors to the insufficient defenses of our harbor, and have urged the adoption of measures for increasing their strength. The subject has lost none of its interest or importance. The defences, although materially strengthened during the year, are still too imperiest to be relied on as an unfailing safeguard against the approach of heatile ships of war clad in iron. Nothing short of this should satisfy us in time of peace, much less in the presence of war and public danger; nothing loss should be regarded by the federal government, whose duty it is to-provide these defences, as commensurate with the importance to the nation at large of the safety of this city, in which is concentrated its chief figuncial resources.

the safety of this city, in which is concentrated its chief financial resources.

During the past year I have repeatedly urged upon the proper authorities at Washington, and also upon the Executive of this State, the necessity of increasing the armment and garrison of the forts in this harbor, and of having them in all respects prepared for immediate action. I have also urged the importance of having steamships of war ready for sorvice stationed at this port, to not in concert with the forts in the event of a hostile demonstration from the ocean. The War and Navy Departments have not failed to appreciate the importance of these suggestions, nor have they omitted proper efforts to carry them out. The work on the unfinished fortuications has made encouraging progress; those already completed have had their armament increased by the addition of improved guns of heavy calibre, and their garrisons have been strengthened.

spectrum on interest and control production of the turbulables fortitizations has made stooringly progress. those streetly completed have had their arms, and the previous have been strongthered. The beautiful production of the control of the cont

singers of Health consisting of the Mayor, the City Inapector, the President of both boards of the Common
Council, the ficalth Officer, Resident Physician, and
fleath Commissioner. This Board, it will be seen, om
braces three members of the medi al procession, while the
members of the Board of Health may be all by
men. For this and other reasons the last named
Board has not been convened since Soptember, 1860, and
as a consequence the supervision of the sanitary interests of the city has devoived on the Poard of Commission,
each Health and the Styr Inapelcor's Repartment. It

siners of Health have still in their possession six thousand five hundred copies of this valuable document for further use as opportunity may be afforded to emply them efficiently.

During the last summer the yellow fewer prevailed epidemically on our own coast at Key West and Wilmington, N. C., in the West Indies at Havana. Matanzas, Nassau and St. Domingo City, and at Vera Cruz in Mexico, and it appeared sporadically in other carts of the West Indies and in Soulh America. Notwithstanding our diminished commercial intercourse with those paces two hundred and iffly one vessels arriving thence during the last season were quarantined, being a larger-aumber of infected vessels or vessels from infected ports than the aggregate for the three preceding years. In all these cases the excellent and efficient Health Officer, Dr. Gunn, in concurrence with the views and wishes of the Board of Commissioners of Health faithfully enforced the quarantine regulations, and it is not improbable that the cities of New York and Brooklyn are indebted to to this vigilance and idelity for their exemption from yellow fever during the last season.

The number of cases of yellow fover which occurred on vessels arriving at this port, either in their ports of departure or on the passage, was 916. On these vessels there were 436 desths, eighteen of which occurred on or subsequent to arrival at this port. Forty-four cases were a funited into the hospital for yellow fever particus at quarantine, and of these eighteen died. No cases of yellow fever have occurred among the employees on the hospital ship or at the Quarantine establishment during the last four vesses.

It is a remarkable fact that yellow fever has no prevailed during the past two years at any of the Southern ports in our own country, where it has heretofore appeared annually and committed great ravages. This, I am satisfied, in to be attributed in some cases to nonintercours with the West indies, consequent upon the wax, and in other cases to the right quarkatine that had been en

Sandy Hook.

Much improvement might be made in our system of quarantine, and I would respectfully recommend that the Corporation memoralize the State Legislature relative to the imperfect character of the Quarantine laws, which in their present state render it difficult to prevent, during the summer, the introduction of pestifential diseases from tropical ports. The evil to be apprehended from the development of the control of the contro

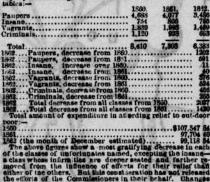
great that we cannot be loo earnest in our efforts to avoid them.

The report of the Giy Inspector shows that the hygienic condition of the city is much improved, and that there has been a large diminution of mortality, the aggregate for the past year being 31.244, while that of the year proceeding, which was also regarded as healthy and free from epidemacs, was 22.117. This improvement will appear more remarkable and encouraging when it is considered that the bills of mertality for the last year embrace large numbers of volunteers who died from wounds received in battle or from theses contracted in the army.

While the sanitary interests of the city have been thus faithfully and successfully attended by those in whose charge they are now placed, there can be no doubt that the leadth Department is succeptible of improvement by proper reconstruction. If any effort shall be made to secure a general recision of the chapter during the present session of the Legislature, completent medical generations and others who have stated the highern the discussion of the chapter during the present cleaned as

satisfielly and successfully attended by those in whose charge they are now placed, there can be no doubt that the iteatia Department is succeptible of improvement by propor reconstruction. If any effort shall be made to secure a general revision of the chapter during the present secsion of the Lagislature, completed medical gentlemen and others who have studied the hygiene of cities should be consulted as to the needed changes in this dayartment. The thetropolitan Health bill, which was strongly pressed upon the favorable consideration of the consulted as to the needed changes in this dayartment. The thetropolitan Health bill, which was strongly pressed upon the favorable consideration of the consideration of the consulted as the consulted as

creats of education—the most anders republican government—have not been negrecular anders republican government—have not been negrecular and purchase and guardian and purchase and consecution. Department of the present able to be consecution as highly creditable to the city. They are models of good discipline, order and clearners. The wants of the immates are properly provided for, and under the immates are properly provided for, and under the immates are properly provided for and under the immates are properly provided for and under the immates are properly provided for and under the immates is the number of the immates is the summer of the immates is the summer of the immates in the summer of the immates is the summer of the immates in the summer of the immates in the summer of the immates is the summer of the immates in the summer of the imma



wasteful to do so, when the greater portion of the cost in each case would be expended for the mere right to use the patented apparatus. This difficulty I proposed to remedy by purchasing the right to use the apparatus for municipal purposes anywhere in this city, and then place the telegraph in every fire company house where it could be efficiently used, and decrease the bell towers accordingly. This policy I would respectfully commend to your honorable body.

DEFARTMENT FOR INVESTIGATOR OF BUILDINGS.

The Market Policy of the Country of the Legislature, passed on the 19th of April had.

Its efficient Superincondent, Mr. James Medicegor, appointed by me, with the advice and consent of the Board of Supervisors, has devoted himself with considerable assiduity and successful conduct since.

His report, which will be duly transmitted to your honorable bodies, contains a detailed statement of the organization and operations of the department. His recommendation of the statesion of the fire limits and other valuable suggestions in his report deserve your careful consideration. The law creating this department is believed to be very judicious in its provisions, and was urgently called for by the defects in the old building laws which it superseded.

Under proper management valuable results may be expected from be change. Suppose all buildings are required to be of the same height. This regulation may be required to be of the same height, This regulation may be required to be of the same height, this regulation may be required to be of the same height, or the retraction of free, For these reasons I should be pleased to see the power conferred on this department to entore such a requisition in this city.

In my inaugural message to the Common Council I ventured, with much diffidence, to point out certain organic defects in the city government, and to suggest such amendments to the charges in the administration of that government has continued my view, both as to the quistence of the statement of the proposed.

ments to the charter as I deemed essential to their permoval. A year's experience in the administration of that governoval. A year's experience in the administration of that governowed these seasons and to the propriety of most of the changes I then proposed.

Under the present charter, and other State laws appersaining to the city, there is a total absence of that symmetry and unity so essential to the harmonious and efficient ediministration of all governments. They confer on the Chief Magistrate of the city, to whom the people look for good government and the suppression of all abuses, little more of power to accomplish these ends than is possessed by any one of the glerta in his office. What little power he has partakes above of the nature of moral power than iesal, being conferred by the title of the office, rather than by the laws among the beads of several departments of the city government proper, and the independent commissions created by Miller and the commissions created by State laws. They are not amenable to the chief executive for the faithful performance of their dottes, he having no power to remove them. The uccessary consequences of this decentralization are inefficiency and lat lab expenditure. We cannot hope for efficient and frugal city government until these heads of the departments are placed in subordination to the chief executive. They should hold tater places at his pleasure, and he should be hold responsible for the inithful administration of their respective departments. I speak thus strongly, not from any desire to increase my own power, but from good governments. I speak thus strongly, not from any desire to increase my own power, but from good governments of the city, which has holowed me with the closer manufacture of the city, which has holowed me with the closer manufacture and the any contractive and the any contractive and the any contractive and the control of a Board of Supervisors, the Mayor Computation and Recover, and the supervisors the manufacture of the city promote th

chamber of that Board at noon yesterday.

James M. Sweeny, Cierk of the Board, called the mo

Patrick H. Keenan, John Healy, James Sandford. DSIRICE. Thomas Brady, John McConnell, Fraderick Barage George McGrath, James Murray, Richard O'Brien. Patrick Russell, David Fitzgerald, William Joice.

Central. Speculation at this board has assumed vast proportions. Operators take lines of 1,000 os 1,500 shares where they used form criy to be content with 50 or 100. trade have been crippled by the war, and the parties who followed them appear to have transferred their energy and means to the stock business, which has thus far proved lucrative enough, though it will in the end ruin not a few of its followers At the second board (closed) there was same re shares declined ¼ per cent. Guaranteed, Hudson, New York Central and Rock Island were firm. The market closed very firmly in the old Exchange. At the four P. M. session of the pub lic board the market was steady, the following be ing the last quotations: -

Ing the last quotations:—
Treas'y 7.30 n.102% a 102% Reading..... 73% a 75% US demand n. 129% a 129% Mich Centrat.. 91% a 91% US demand n. 129% a 129% Mich S. N 1a. 46 a 46% Tennessee 6's. 56% a — Missouri 6's. 62 a 62% Mich S. N 1a. 46 a 46% Panisuri 6's. 62 a 62% Panama ... 170 a — Americ'n gold 134% a 124% Hinnes Central 84 a 84% Pacific Mail... 136% a 136% Clev & Pitts... 67 a 57% A 71% Clev & Pitts... 67 a 57% Clev & Pitts... 67 a 58% Clev & Pitts... 68% a 88% Crie... 67% a 67% Clev & Totodo. 78% a 83% Crie... 67% a 67% Clev & Totodo. 78% a 83% Crie... 83% a 83% Crie... 83% a 83% Crie... 83% a 83% Crie... 83% a 83% Milk Production of the Sub-Treasury was as follows

Paymen Ralanca The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning are \$47,883,397 20, and the balances \$2,196,429 61.

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent, payable on demand; the Merchants Bank of St. Louis a dividend of three per cent exclusive of government tax, payable on the 7th Nassau Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent; the Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, a dividend of ten per cent; the Park Fire Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of five per cent; the Merchants' Insurance Company a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent

The Eric statement and dividend are expected on the 10th.

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for

The following are the rates of interest allowed

ount in the chief continental cities of Europe:

Bank rate.

Per cont.

Per cont.

10000 Tenn 6's, '90... 68 50
1000 do...... 68 5 600
2000 Virginia 6's... 62 50
5000 Missouri 6's... 62 50
80000 do..... 68 100
1000 California 7's... 115 7
509 Ind Ca 5's, pf. b 10
1000 Eric 3d m b, '83 111 300
80000 Fire RR 4thm b 104
4000 Eric RR 4thm b 104
4000 Eric RR 4thm b 104
4000 Eric 8 R 4thm b 104 ### Stand Review 1000°RUS,FW&Chlm 100 50 Ill C 2000 do... 110 4/0 1400 Pitts,FtW&Ch2 95% 100 2000 do... 94% 50 3000°PUS,FW&Ch3m 77% 100 10000 Clev & Pitts 4m 74% 1200 Cle

by the Sergeant at Arms, when the annual message of the Styre to the common Council was presented; the office of the Styre of the townson Council was presented; the document, and that it be received, entered on the minutes, printed in the Corporation papers, and that 3,000 copies be printed in document form.

It is restirred to the Committee on Printing and Arvertising, when appointed. The amendment was adopted.

On' motion of Councilman Kerksar the Board then educated.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Jan. 5—6 P. M.

To-day's bank statement compares as follows with that of last week:

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